



COVERING
**CRIMINAL
JUSTICE**

A Resource Guide Presented by
The Center on Crime, Communities & Culture and the
Columbia Journalism Review

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THE CENTER
ON CRIME,
COMMUNITIES
& CULTURE

COLUMBIA
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REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION



A Wyoming college student is brutally beaten, tied to a fence like a scarecrow, and left to die. Parents from Arkansas to Alaska mourn children lost to schoolyard gun rampages. A sixteen-year-old Louisiana boy faces the death penalty. Few beats are more emotional and politicized than crime, because behind any policy debate on crime lies an extreme degree of human suffering that is impossible to portray with the dry objectivity that may seem natural to reporting on other political and social issues. For journalists on the crime beat, the challenge has always been to move the coverage beyond body bags to larger policy and public safety issues. While providing details on the crimes in our communities, how do we also provoke public discussion about what policy choices will make our society safer and more just? There are no easy answers to that challenge, especially given the constraints on time and space, and the pressure to boost ratings and circulation, that journalists face. This resource guide is intended as an aid to journalists in the trenches. It is meant to save you time, supplement your Rolodex, and help you broaden the scope of your coverage.

The guide was sponsored by the Center on Crime, Communities & Culture, a project of the Open Society Institute, a private nonprofit grant-making and operating foundation founded and headed by financier George Soros. The Center works to find public safety solutions that are practical, cost-effective, and humane. The guide was conceived and executed in close cooperation with *Columbia Journalism Review*. Some of the material draws on "Covering Crime," a resource list that ran in *CJR* in January/February 1997, in a collaboration with the Vera Institute of Justice. We have attempted to provide the most accurate possible resource guide for the working press, but such a project cannot be comprehensive, and we have inevitably omitted players and perspectives. The resources will be annually updated in print and online — on *CJR*'s site (www.cjr.org) and the Center's site (www.soros.org/crime/).

Cover photo by Bastienne Schmidt. The picture was taken at Louisiana State Penitentiary in Angola, where, as in many prisons, African-Americans outnumber whites. The rate of imprisonment for blacks versus whites, in fact, is seven to one. For sources on this topic, please see the section on Race on page 34. Inside photo also by Bastienne Schmidt.

Please note that like other major players in the criminal justice field, some of the organizations and individuals listed here are funded by the Center on Crime, Communities & Culture or other Open Society Institute Programs. The individuals are Ellen Barry, Angela Browne, David Cole, Judy Greene, David Hemenway, Dorothy Lewis, David Rothman, Robert Schwartz, Wesley Skogan, and Samuel Walker. The organizations are Equal Justice Initiative of Alabama, House of Ruth, National GAINS Center, Lindesmith Center, Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, The American Civil Liberties Union's National Prison Project, Youth Law Center, National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty, New York City Gay and Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, Victim Services, Minnesota Department of Corrections, Columbia University School of Public Health, and Florida State University.

JUVENILE JUSTICE



■ Minors who commit crimes present one of the most emotional civic dilemmas, because society's responses to them go to the heart of debates over the causes of crime, the purposes of punishment, and the possibility of prevention. For most of this century, Americans have generally considered juvenile delinquents more deserving of a second chance than their adult counterparts, believing their moral characters to be less formed. Minors have therefore been tried and punished differently from adults. But the rate of homicides committed by minors increased dramatically and peaked in the mid-1980s and a number of high-profile crimes (the vicious rape and beating of a jogger in New York City's Central Park by teenagers in 1987, for instance) shocked the public. Most states responded by passing laws making it easier to try minors as adults and, if they are convicted, sentence them as adults as well. According to the National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty, the U.S. has become one of the few nations in the world that sentence minors to death (the others are Iran, Pakistan, Yemen, Saudi Arabia, and Nigeria).

The pendulum may be swinging the other way now. Across the ideological spectrum, the wisdom of this trend is being debated. Even the conservative criminologist John DiIulio of Princeton University, who coined the widely quoted phrase "superpredator" to describe a callous new breed of violent teenager, recently wrote that jailing juveniles alongside adults is "a step in the wrong direction," one that "will merely produce more street gladiators." Jeffrey Fagan, director of Center for Violence Research and Presentation at Columbia University, in a study of fifteen- and sixteen-year-old felons, found that children tried in adult courts had higher rates of recidivism than those tried in juvenile courts for similar crimes. Meanwhile, research conducted by the RAND Corporation into alternative treatments for juveniles suggests that investing in graduation incentives for disadvantaged youth could prevent four times as many crimes as spending the same amount on prisons.

Young people themselves have begun to make their views known. Some, feeling that their schools and communities have become unsafe, are starting anti-violence groups like San Francisco's Brothers Against Guns. As legislative debates about young people in trouble rage on, such movements may gain momentum.

■ LEGAL/POLICY

ABA Juvenile Justice Center, 740 15th St. NW, Washington, DC 20005, phone: 202-662-1515, fax: 202-662-1501, e-mail: hn3754@handsnet.org, Web: www.abanet.org/crimjust/juvjus, contact: Patricia Puritz, director. Puritz is happy to help reporters. The Center works on improving juvenile defendants' access to counsel, the quality of their representation, and the conditions of juvenile confinement.

David Altschuler, Johns Hopkins University Institute for Policy Studies, Wyman Park Building, 3400 N. Charles St., Baltimore, MD 21218, phone: 410-516-7179, fax: 410-516-8233, e-mail: dma@jhunix.hcf.jhu.edu, Web: www.jhu.edu:880/~ips/iap/david.html. An expert on responses to juvenile crime, Altschuler directs after-care programs for the U.S. Justice Department.

James Alan Fox, College of Criminal Justice, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115, phone: 617-373-3296, pager: 617-543-8660, e-mail: jfox@neu.edu, Web: www.dac.new.edu/cj. A nationally known and respected expert on homicide, especially among youth, as well as on serial murder, workplace violence, capital punishment, and crime statistics. Like many of the best criminologists, Fox can't be easily pegged as "conservative" or "liberal." He argues that rising incarceration rates are a factor in the recent decline in U.S. homicide, and also cites the rising divorce rate, claiming it has brought down the domestic homicide rate. He has urged tougher sentences for violent juveniles, but has also called for moderation in recent school violence-prevention measures (metal detectors, etc.). He opposes the death penalty, arguing instead that killers should have to serve out their life sentences. Fox has sometimes helped the authorities catch serial killers, an avocation that has inspired a TV movie. He is widely quoted by the media.

Coalition for Juvenile Justice, 1211 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 414, Washington, DC 20036, phone: 202-467-0864, fax: 202-887-0738, e-mail: juvjustice@aol.com, contact: David Doi, executive director. An important source on pending federal legislation, this nonprofit organization currently focuses on waiver by a judge of a defendant's juvenile status and transfer to adult courts and on sentencing minors as adults.

National Center for Juvenile Justice, 710 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15219, phone: 412-227-6950, fax: 412-227-6955, Web: www.ncjj.org, e-mail: ncjj2@nauticom.net, contact: Howard Snyder, systems research director, Melissa Sickmund, senior research associate. This organization collects data on juvenile crime, some of it for the U.S. Justice Department. Sickmund and Snyder can point journalists to the appropriate sources for juvenile data, help analyze trends, provide quotable quotes, and point out differences in the states' responses to juvenile crime. The Center can also provide you with software to analyze FBI data yourself instead of relying on official interpretations of it. Sickmund will respond to e-mail queries but since "they don't usually ask the question right, or they ask a question to which there is no answer," she prefers to talk to reporters on the phone.

National Conference of State Legislatures, 1560 Broadway, Suite 700, Denver, CO 80202, phone: 303-830-2200, fax: 303-863-8003, e-mail: donna.lyons@ncsl.org, Web: <http://www.ncsl.org>, contact: Donna Lyons, Criminal Justice program director. This bipartisan organization's Criminal Justice Program serves as a source of information for legislators about criminal justice policy — law enforcement, sentencing, juvenile justice, prisons and jails, probation, parole, crime victims, and the courts. The group's specific focus depends on what kinds of issues states are grappling with. Most of its recent activity has centered around juvenile justice (sentencing juveniles as adults, juvenile crime prevention, school violence), as well as prison privatization and sex offenders.

National Council on Crime and Delinquency (NCCD), 685 Market St., Suite 620, San Francisco, CA 94105, phone: 415-896-6223, fax: 415-896-5109, contact: Barry Krisberg, president; or 1325 G St. NW, Suite 770, Washington, DC 20005, phone: 202-638-0556, fax: 202-638-0723, contact: Michael Jones, director of research. Jones can help with juvenile justice statistics — arrest rates, crime rates, and trends. Krisberg is a renowned criminologist and sociologist who specializes in juvenile justice. Other staff members have expertise in the assessment of incarceration alternatives, juvenile detention, the impact of child abuse on crime, child welfare and other issues. NCCD does public education and research, develops model criminal and juvenile justice programs, and offers policy advice to both state and local agencies.

National Governors' Association/Center for Best Practices, Hall of the States, 444 North Capitol St. NW, Washington, DC 20001, phone: 202-624-5300, fax: 202-624-5313, contact: on criminal justice issues, Nolan Jones. The Center for Best Practices is a good source of information on state crime policy, especially juvenile crime policy. In 1995 it released a report, "State Programs Addressing Youth Violence," which outlined risk factors, pointed out models of effective state intervention, and summarized the various anti-crime initiatives in place in all 50 states. Currently, the Center is working on a project designed to help states reduce youth violence.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), 810 Seventh St., NW, Washington, DC 20531, phone: 202-307-5911, fax: 202-307-2093, Web: www.ncjrs.org/ojjhome.htm. The OJJDP, the primary government office dealing with juvenile crime, is a good source on anything from juveniles in custody to prevention programs.

Robert Schwartz, Juvenile Law Center, 801 Arch St., Suite 610, Philadelphia, PA 19107, phone: 215-625-0551, fax: 215-625-9589, e-mail: rschwartz@jlc.org. Schwartz uses litigation and other strategies to improve care for juveniles in legal trouble.

Youth Law Center, 1325 G St., NW, Suite 770, Washington, DC 20005, phone: 202-637-0377, contact: Mark Soler, president or Marc Schindler, staff attorney; 114 Sansome St., Suite 950, San Francisco, CA 94104-3820, phone: 415-543-3379, e-mail: cshauffer@youthlawcenter.com, contact: Carole Shauffer, executive director, Virginia Van Zandt, development director, or James Bell, staff attorney. Van Zandt is the group's media contact; Bell, Soler, Schindler and Shauffer are

advocates and experts in juvenile justice. The organization works to improve conditions and services in juvenile places of detention, promotes alternatives to incarceration for young offenders, urges continued recognition of differences between adults and juveniles, and seeks to end the imprisonment of minors in adult institutions.

Franklin Zimring/Earl Warren Legal Institute, 381 Boalt Hall, University of California, Berkeley, CA 94720, phone: 510-642-5125, contact: Karen Chin, administrator

Chin can put you in touch with Zimring, the director of the Earl Warren Legal Institute, who is an authority on crime, violence, and the legal system. The institute supports interdisciplinary research on criminal justice. Recent studies have focused on adolescent violence, habitual criminals and "three strikes and you're out" laws, as well as crime and violence in international perspective.

■ GANGS

Malcolm W. Klein, Center for Research on Crime and Social Control, Social Science Research Institute, University of Southern California, 3040 Shelby Drive, Los Angeles, CA 90034, phone: 213-740-4255 (w), 310-836-5771 (h), fax: 213-740-8077 Klein has been studying street gangs — and responses to them — for over two decades. He also considers himself an authority on "stupid media coverage of gangs."

National Youth Gang Center, Institute for Intergovernmental Research, P.O. Box 12729, Tallahassee, FL 32317, phone: 800-446-0912, fax: 850-386-5356, e-mail: nygc@iir.com, Web: www.iir.com/nygc/, contact: Charlene White (ext. 259), John Moore (ext. 226)

This group can provide historical background on gangs; it also publishes a yearly report on gang activity, including demographics and other information. There is a big time lag between the collection of the data and its actual publication. The 1995 report is on the Web, and by the time this guide is distributed, 1996 should be on line as well. Reporters can call for 1997 information.

■ ALTERNATIVES


Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice, 1622 Folsom St., 2nd Floor, San Francisco, CA 94103, phone: 415-621-5661, e-mail: dmacallair@cjcj.org, contact: Dan MacCallair, associate director; or 2208 Martin Luther King Jr. Ave., SE, Washington, DC 20020, phone: 202-678-9282, Web: <http://www.cjcj.org>, contact: Vincent Schiraldi, executive director
MacCallair takes many of the media calls. Schiraldi's expertise includes juvenile homicide, three-strikes laws and other sentencing issues, race and criminal justice, the death penalty, prison population, and juvenile justice reform. The organization focuses on developing and promoting alternatives to incarceration.

National Center on Institutions and Alternatives, 3125 Mt. Vernon Ave., Alexandria, VA 22305, phone: 703-684-0373, fax: 703-684-6037, e-mail: ncia@igc.apc.org, Web: www.ncianet.org/ncia or www.sentencing.org, contact: Jerome Miller, president

Jerome Miller can speak from his experience directing juvenile detention systems in several states. He has also done important research that has led him to conclude that the criminal justice system is biased against young black men, and is an articulate advocate for juvenile-justice reform. The organization advocates for reform of the Federal Sentencing Guidelines, and provides information to the press on a range of its research areas, including prisons, race and justice, the politics of crime, policing, courts, and youth violence. The Web site leads you to the group's reports, publications, fact sheets — and a "myth of the month."

See also: RESTORATIVE JUSTICE: Gordon Bazemore, Edward McGarnell; CRIME RATES: Franklin Zimring; CRIME PREVENTION: James Q. Wilson, Geoffrey Canada

GUNS



One of the emerging criminal justice controversies is whether gun manufacturers should be held liable for the public and personal costs of gun violence. The cities of New Orleans, Chicago, and Boston filed suit against gun companies this fall, and officials in Los Angeles, Philadelphia, New York City, and Miami are considering doing so. Though the suits are varied in their legal premises, all are intended to force the industry to make its products safer, or less accessible to minors and criminals, or both. Few criminal justice issues bring out more basic American tensions than this one, in which courts must weigh warring constitutional arguments for free trade, personal liberties — the right to bear arms — and public safety.

Some litigants argue that gun manufacturers should be held liable for the harm their products cause, just as cigarette companies have been. Others, including Chicago's Mayor Daley, argue that gun companies intentionally flood the legal market, making it easy for criminals to obtain guns.

But the firearms industry argues that these suits punish legal and legitimate businesses for the wrongdoing of criminals. Pointing to its voluntary initiative announced last October at the White House to begin providing safety locking devices with firearms, the American Firearms Council argues that the gun industry has recently been dealing responsibly with the public's safety concerns. Defenders of the Second Amendment argue that when used legally, guns protect law-abiding citizens from harm; they argue that if the suits are successful, many companies will go out of business, thus greatly restricting the ordinary person's access to affordable firearms protection.

In addition to litigation, another emerging issue is whether guns should be regulated as consumer products. Currently, gun manufacturers need not comply with consumer safety laws that govern other products.

■ DATA

Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, U.S. Department of the Treasury, 650 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Room 8290, Washington, DC 20226, phone: 202-927-8500, fax: 202-927-8868, Web: www.atf.treas.gov, contact: ask for the liaison in public information (changes too often to list any one person)

Issues firearms licenses and collects data on the origin and ownership of guns used in crimes, and tracks firearms dealers, manufacturers and importers, maintaining statistics for each state.

■ AGAINST GUN CONTROL

American Shooting Sports Council, 1845 The Exchange, Suite 150, Atlanta, GA 30339, phone: 770-933-0200, fax: 770-953-9778, Web:

www.assc.org/index.html, contact: Jack Adkins, director of operations

The firearms industry's trade association for legislative, legal, and political issues, this organization has recently been willing to compromise on issues like child-proof safety latches for some weapons.

Gary Kleck, School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Florida State University, 306 Hecht House, 634 W. Call St., Tallahassee, FL 32306-2170, phone: 850-644-7651, fax: 850-644-9614, e-mail: gkleck@mailier.fsu.edu, Web: www.criminology.fsu.edu

Kleck is a gun researcher who argues that the rate at which guns are used in self-defense is underestimated. His work is cited frequently in the literature of the National Rifle Association.

David Kopel, Independence Institute, 14142 Denver West Parkway, Suite 185, Golden, CO 80401, phone: 303-279-6536, fax: 303-279-4179, e-mail: david@i2i.org, Web: www.i2i.org

Kopel, research director of the Independence Institute, strongly supports civil liberties. His areas of expertise are gun control and mandatory sentencing (both of which he opposes), terrorism, constitutional law, and juvenile crime.

National Rifle Association (NRA), 11250 Waples Mill Rd., Fairfax, VA 22030, phone: 703-267-3820, Web: www.nra.org, contact: Bill Powers, director of public affairs

Though its influence may be waning as more moderate pro-gun groups gain a voice, this hard-line pro-gun lobbying organization is an influential source of information on firearms safety, law enforcement, women and guns, recreational shooting, and most prominently, defense of the Second Amendment and its protection of the right of citizens to bear arms. Tends to have highly quotable spokespeople.

Second Amendment Foundation, James Madison Building, 12500 NE Tenth Place, Bellevue, WA 98005, phone: 425-454-7012, fax: 425-451-3959, e-mail: davel@liberty.seanet.com, Web: www.saf.org; contact: Dave LaCourse, public affairs director
LaCourse can provide information about the Second Amendment right to own guns, most recently on the downside of instant name checks (people who have the same name as criminals can be hassled and detained), and perceived prob-

lems with the Brady Bill. The group focuses on research, public education and legal action. (This is only LaCourse's day job — he's also the primary author of Washington state's three-strikes law and executive director of Washington Citizens for Justice, a pro-three-strikes group.)

See also: PRISONERS/CORRECTIONS: National Center for Policy Analysis

■ FOR GUN CONTROL

Center to Prevent Handgun Violence and Handgun Control, Inc., 1225 Eye St., NW, Suite 1100, Washington DC 20005, phone: 202-898-0792, fax: 202-682-4462, Web: www.cphv.org and www.handguncontrol.org, contact: Nancy Hwa, assistant director of communications, or Naomi Paiss, director, communications department

The Center to Prevent Handgun Violence, which focuses on gun-control education, legal advocacy, research, and litigation, is currently helping people sue gun companies. Its partner organization, Handgun Control, Inc., focuses on gun-control lobbying.

Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research, 624 N. Broadway, Baltimore, MD 21205, phone: 410-955-3995, fax: 410-614-9055, e-mail: sdefranc@jhsph.edu, or jvernack@jhsph.edu, contact: Susan DeFrancesco, coordinator, or Jon Vernick, associate director, phone: 410-955-7982. DeFrancesco can provide information on the center's research, which focuses on firearm injuries and gun policy; she can also put you in touch with the researchers. The center develops, analyzes and evaluates strategies to prevent firearm injuries, from a public-health perspective.

David Kennedy, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, 79 JFK St., Cambridge, MA 02138, phone: 617-495-5188, fax: 617-496-9053, e-mail: david_kennedy@harvard.edu

Kennedy, a researcher at the Kennedy School and a national authority on gun violence, directs the Boston Gun Project, which has been credited with helping reduce juvenile violence in Boston by identifying and cracking down on dealers who sell guns to teenagers. He is also working in Baltimore and several other cities.

Trauma Foundation, San Francisco General Hospital, 1001 Potrero Ave., Bldg. 1, Room 300, San Francisco, CA 94110, phone: 415-285-1793, fax: 415-282-2563, e-mail: amcguire@traumafdn.org, or ericg@traumafdn.org, contacts: Andrew McGuire, executive director, Eric Gorovitz, legal director. The foundation aims to reduce injuries and injury-related deaths through prevention and better care. Gorovitz has developed a legal argument in support of local firearms regulation in California that has been used in other states.

Violence Policy Center, 1350 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 825, Washington, DC 20036, phone: 202-822-8200, fax: 202-822-8205, e-mail: mcgeveran@vpc.org, Web: www.vpc.org, contact: Bill McGeveran, communications director (ext. 105), Kristen Rand, director of federal police (ext. 102), Josh Sugarmann, executive director (ext. 101). The organization focuses on gun violence and advocates more regulation of guns in the way other consumer products are regulated.

Dr. Garen Wintemute, Violence Prevention Research Program, University of California, Davis, 2315 Stockton Blvd., Sacramento, CA 95817, phone: 916-734-3083, fax: 916-734-3063, e-mail: gjwintemute@ucdavis.edu, Web: web.ucdmc.ucdavis.edu/vprp

Wintemute became an anti-gun activist working as an emergency room physician; his research focuses on the relationship between firearm design and violence, and on handgun manufacturers.

See also CRIME as PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE: Arthur Kellerman/Emory Center for Injury Control, David Hemenway/Harvard Injury Control Research Center, Centers for Disease Control, Katherine Kaufer Christoffel/Violence Injury Prevention Center and COSTS OF CRIME: Philip Cook



HATE CRIMES

Donald Green, 124 Prospect St., Dept. of Political Science, Yale University, New Haven, CT 06520-8301, phone: 203-432-3237, fax: 203-432-3296, e-mail: donald.green@yale.edu

Green is finishing a book on racially motivated hate crime in New York City and works with the New Haven Police Department, training officers to deal with bias crime. He has written extensively about hate crime laws, anti-foreigner violence, cross-burnings in North Carolina, why hate crime often goes unreported, the fact that many police departments lack a hate-crime category, and whether demographic changes contribute to hate crime. Green has also studied crimes against gay men, lesbians, Asians, and Jews and found no relationship between the crimes and the economic class of victim or perpetrator.

Jim Jacobs, New York University School of Law, 40 Washington Sq. South, Suite 322, New York, NY 10012, phone: 212-998-6213, fax: 212-995-4692, e-mail: jacobsj@turing.law.nyu.edu

Jacobs is a recognized opponent of hate-crime laws; he also researches the Mob and gun control.


Jack Levin, Brudnick Center for the Study of Conflict and Violence, 569 Holmes Hall, Northeastern University, Boston, MA 02115, phone: 617-373-4983, pager: 781-748-8106, fax: 781-784-4077, e-mail: jlevin1049@aol.com
Levin, the Brudnick Center's director, recently wrote a book on hate crimes, and has been much sought after since the October gay-bashing death of Matthew Shepard in Wyoming. He has not studied hate crime against sexual minorities as much as others, but he is prepared to talk about them anyway, based on his work on other kinds of hate crime. His next book is about hate. He has also written three books about serial killers and frequently co-authors articles with a Northeastern colleague and expert on serial killers, James Alan Fox.

The New York City Gay & Lesbian Anti-Violence Project, 240 West 35th St., Suite 200, New York, NY 10001, phone: 212-714-1184, fax: 212-714-2627, Web: www.avp.org, contact: Richard Haymes, executive director
A service provider for gay and lesbian victims of crime, and victims of AIDS-related violence, the AVP is frequently quoted by the media on hate crimes motivated by homophobia.

Southern Poverty Law Center, 400 Washington Ave., Montgomery, AL 36104, phone: 334-264-0286, fax: 334-264-8891, contact: Mark Potok, director of publications and information

This civil rights organization is a national authority on hate crime of all kinds. The SPLC maintains hate crime statistics, and Potok is also an articulate analyst of the phenomenon. The organization also monitors the activities of right-wing (militia and white-supremacist) extremist groups, many of which are engaged in hate crime, and is an authority on those forms of domestic terrorism. Potok hates to get e-mail; reporters should always call.

FAMILY VIOLENCE



■ It is impossible to calculate how much of the crime and imprisonment in this country is caused, directly or indirectly, by family violence. According to Ann Jacobs of the Women's Prison Association and Home, 80 percent of women in prison have been victims of child abuse, sexual abuse, or domestic violence. Official estimates tend to put the rate of self-defense in homicides by women at 40 percent, but experts like Harvard University's Angela Browne believe the percentage is much higher.

Despite the importance of family violence, it is not easy for reporters to find adequate data about it. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports are based on police reports, and victims of family violence often do not report their plight to the police. Data from the U.S. Department of Justice's Bureau of Justice Statistics are based on household interviews, which are not private (abusers may be in the room while people are being interviewed). Ways to make sense of the data — as well as ideas about family violence's causes, cost, and possible solutions — are available from some of the resources listed below.

Douglas Besharov, American Enterprise Institute, 1150 17th St. NW, Suite 1100, Washington, DC 20036, phone: 202-862-5800, fax: 202-862-7177, Web: www.aei.org
Besharov, a child-welfare specialist, was the first director of the National Center on Child Abuse and Neglect. He thinks that policymakers and social workers are too reluctant to terminate the parental rights of abusive parents. Now a resident scholar at the conservative American Enterprise Institute, he is also an authority on crack cocaine and its role in child abuse and other violent crime; he argues that the effects of the drug are more serious than those of alcohol.

Dr. Jacquelyn Campbell, Associate Dean for Doctoral Education Programs and Research, Johns Hopkins University School of Nursing, 525 N. Wolfe St., Room 436, Baltimore, MD 21205-2110, phone: 410-955-2778, fax: 410-614-8285, e-mail: jcampbel@son.jhmi.edu
Dr. Campbell studies women's risk of homicide in abusive relationships. Her research shows that the risk of death increases when the woman leaves the relationship. She has also studied violence by child abusers and sex offenders, and battering during pregnancy.

Family Violence Prevention Fund, 383 Rhode Island St., Suite 304, San Francisco, CA 94103-5133, phone: 415-252-8900, fax: 415-252-8991, e-mail: fund@fvpf.org, Web: www.fvpf.org, contact: Esta Soler, executive director
A nonprofit that focuses on domestic violence prevention through public education and public-policy reform.

Holly Maguigan, New York University Law School, 249 Sullivan St., New York, NY 10012, phone: 212-998-6433, fax: 212-995-4031, e-mail: holly.maguigan@nyu.edu
Maguigan's research focuses on criminal prosecution of domestic violence, and domestic violence cases in criminal court.

House of Ruth, 2201 Argonne Dr., Baltimore, MD 21218, phone: 410-889-0840, fax: 410-889-9347, e-mail: gtravis@hruth.org, contact: Gwen Travis, community relations manager

The House of Ruth is a shelter that receives state and federal funding to do groundbreaking work educating businesses about the psychological and economic impact of domestic violence in the workplace, and training law enforcement in domestic violence issues.

National Committee to Prevent Child Abuse, 200 South Michigan Ave., 17th Floor, Chicago, IL 60604, phone: 312-663-3520, fax: 312-939-8962, e-mail: ncpc@childabuse.org, Web: www.childabuse.org, contact: Kevin Kirkpatrick, director of communications and marketing
A good source of information on child abuse prevention research and on legislation aimed at preventing child abuse.

National Center on Elder Abuse, 1225 Eye St. NW, Suite 725, Washington, DC 20005, phone: 202-682-2470, fax: 202-898-2583, Web: www.gwjapan.com/NCEA
As this guide went to press, the press office of this agency was in transition. But generally, it can provide information on domestic elder abuse. It collects data from state agencies and analyzes state laws protecting the elderly.

National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control, 4770 Buford Highway K02, Atlanta, GA 30341-3724, phone: 770-488-4902, fax: 770-488-1667, Web: www.cdc.gov/ncipc
This office conducts a national survey on the services available for domestic violence and sexual assault victims.

National Coalition Against Domestic Violence, PO Box 18749, Denver, CO 80218, phone: 303-839-1852, fax: 303-831-9251, Web: www.ncadv.org, contact: Rita Smith, executive director
Smith and the coalition can provide information on community resources for domestic violence victims and on local, state, regional, and national activism on the issue.

SEXUAL ASSAULT

Linda Fairstein, Chief, Sex Crimes Prosecution Unit, Manhattan

District Attorney's Office, 1 Hogan Pl., Room 836, New York, NY 10013,
phone: 212-335-9076, fax: 212-335-3609

Fairstein is a nationally recognized authority on the prosecution of sex crimes.

National Coalition Against Sexual Assault, 125 N. Enola Dr., Suite 205, Enola, PA 17025, phone: 717-728-9764, fax: 717-732-1575, e-mail: ncasa@redrose.net, Web: www.ncasa.org, contact: Beverly Harris Elliott, executive director

The coalition works with the media to put cases that are making headlines in context. Reporters who want to use a prominent story as a hook into the larger issue often call this group for background information and statistics.

Safer Society Foundation/Janice Levins, executive director, P.O.Box 340, Brandon, VT 05733, phone: 802-247-3132, fax: 802-247-4233, Web: www.saferociety.org


The organization focuses on child sexual abuse, especially on treatment of offenders for prevention of future abuse. The society also works on the treatment of victims.

Violence Against Women Act Task Force, NOW Legal Defense and

Education Fund, 99 Hudson St., New York, NY 10013, phone: 212-925-6635, fax: 212-226-1066, Web: www.nowldef.org/html/issues/vio/index.htm, contact: Lisa London, communications associate

This group is a good source on sexual violence and on the Violence Against Women Act.

VICTIMS



Over the past three decades, according to the National Center for Victims of Crime, thousands of victims' rights laws have been passed in all fifty states. Many states require courts to allow victims' statements in court, or parole boards to notify victims when perpetrators of violent crimes are released. This is mostly due to the work of the thousands of individuals and organizations that make up the victims rights movement, one of the most high profile and successful contemporary human-rights movements. The leaders of the movement have tended to be crime victims and their families, and thus tend to attract sympathetic media attention and command political results. It is important to remember, however, that victims' rights laws generally do not provide victims with access to the services or counseling that they often need to recuperate. This gap between victims' rights and needs has been largely unexplored in the press.

Ellen Halbert, Victim/Witness Division, Travis County, District Attorney's Office, PO Box 1748, Austin, TX, 78767, phone: 512-473-9449, fax: 512-473-9695, e-mail: halbert@onr.com

Halbert, who has been the victim of a rape and attempted murder, edits a national bimonthly newsletter, *Crime Victims Report*. She is also the director of the Victim Witness Division of the Travis County District Attorney's office, which supports crime victims as they move through the criminal justice system.

National Organization for Victims Assistance (NOVA), 1757 Park Rd. NW, Washington, DC 20010, phone: 202-232-6682, fax: 202-462-2255, e-mail: nova@try-nova.org, Web: www.try-nova.org, contact: John Stein, deputy director. This national service organization provides support and legal assistance to victims of violent crime and works as an advocacy group, lobbying for victims' rights legislation. Stein will give background information on crime victims' rights and help reporters understand victims' reactions. NOVA also distributes a guide for journalists on covering crime victims.

The National Center for Victims of Crime, 2111 Wilson Blvd., Suite 300, Arlington, VA 22201, phone: 703-276-2880, fax: 703-276-2889, Web: www.ncvc.org, contacts: Trudy Gregorie, director of training, Susan Herman, executive director.

Pursuing efforts to make victims' rehabilitation a national commitment, the center provides direct services to crime victims, trains providers, and advocates for law and public policy that ensures resources, rights, and protection for victims.

Victims and the Media Program, School of Journalism, Michigan State University, Room 305 Communication Arts Building, East Lansing, MI 48824-1212, phone: 517-353-6430, fax: 517-355-7710, e-mail: bucquero@pilot.msu.edu, Web: www.journalism.msu.edu/victmed/victim.html; contact: Steven Lacy, or Bonnie Bucqueroux.

An excellent place to go either for help in reporting on crime victims or for quotes about victims and the media. If you're in the region, staff members are willing to come to your newsroom and give a workshop. The program also has a response team that will come to your news organization during a particularly traumatic event and speak with reporters about coverage — often accompanied by mental health specialists. The program also distributes videotapes and written materials, and publishes a newsletter twice a year. Bucqueroux, also an expert on community policing, is starting a crime victims' organization, Crime Victims for Social Justice (contact her for details).

Victim Services, 2 Lafayette St., New York, NY 10007, phone: 212-577-5080, contact: Nichell Taylor Bryant, publicist. Taylor Bryant can provide general information on victims of crime, especially domestic violence. The organization counsels crime victims.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE



■ A growing number of criminal justice reforms defy traditional hard/soft, liberal/conservative labels, and are embraced by analysts of many stripes. One such innovation is "restorative justice" (also called "community justice"), which is being implemented in Oregon, Minnesota, Texas, and numerous other states. Its purpose, according to Kay Pranis, the Minnesota Department of Corrections restorative justice planner, is to offer victims a greater role in the process of administering justice, and to allow offenders to make amends for the harm they've caused to both community and victim. Victims and offenders often meet (with a mediator, or with families and other supporters of both parties) and together devise an appropriate way for the offender to repair the wrong to victim and community.

While skeptics like Morgan Reynolds of the National Center for Policy Analysis have expressed concern that this process could be abused, others, such as the Hudson Institute's Ed McGarnell, point to research (his own and others) indicating that victims tend to report positively on the experience. Many conservatives applaud the greater voice it gives to the victim, and the greater accountability to the offender, while many liberals like its rehabilitative emphasis, and its potential to cross social divides. Since so much of public crime discussion is premised on the notion that victims' and offenders' interests are fundamentally opposed, bridging that divide has the potential to move society beyond the necessity to choose sides — the best interests of the victim versus those of the offender. According to the University of Minnesota's Center for Restorative Justice & Mediation, preliminary research shows that restorative justice may reduce offenders' recidivism rates (although the data are not yet conclusive according to the center). In New Zealand, use of the approach has reduced confinement of young people to correctional institutions by over 50 percent. The following researchers and practitioners can provide more insight.

Gordon Bazemore, The Community Justice Institute, College of Architecture, Urban and Public Affairs, University Tower Room 613E, Florida Atlantic University, 220 Southeast 2nd Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301, phone: 954-762-5663, fax: 954-762-5673, e-mail: bazemor@fau.edu
Bazemore, acting director of the Community Justice Institute, is the principal prison investigator for the Balanced and Restorative Justice project, which is funded by the federal Office of Juvenile Justice to devise pilot programs for restorative justice in several juvenile justice systems.

Todd Clear, School of Criminology, 634 West Call St., Florida State University, Tallahassee, FL 32306-1127, phone: 850-644-7656, fax: 850-644-9614, e-mail: tclear@garnet.acns.fsu.edu
Clear's current research emphasizes the community justice movement, and alternatives to incarceration. His early work examined the effectiveness of traditional

probation and parole, classification of offenders, and treatment programs. He tends to argue that traditional U.S. approaches to crime have been ineffective, and to favor research on new strategies.

Ronald Earle, District Attorney's Office, Travis County, P.O. Box 1748, Austin, TX 78767, phone: 512-473-9400, fax: 512-473-9695
Earle, who has been chairman of Travis County's Community Justice Council since 1990, is a district attorney known for innovations in prosecution (he created, for instance, the first crime-victim assistance program in a Texas prosecutor's office). He is considered a pioneer of the emerging concept of community justice.

Caroline Nicholl, Metropolitan Police Department, Office of Chief of Police, 300 Indiana Ave., Room 5163, Washington, D.C. 20001, phone: 202-727-2801, e-mail: carolinenicholl@erols.com
Nicholl, program manager for the D.C. police department's Organizational Development Team, is an expert on restorative justice and community policing. She has a mandate to explore ways to apply restorative justice to domestic violence, youth crime, and child abuse.

Dennis Maloney, Deschutes County Juvenile Community Justice Department, 63333 Highway 20 West, Bend, OR 97701, phone: 541-388-6673
Maloney presides over a community justice program that is considered a national model.

Edmund McGarnell, Crime Control Policy Center, Hudson Institute, 5395 Emerson Way, Indianapolis, IN 46226, phone: 317-549-4147, fax: 317-545-9639, Web: www.hudson.org/crime
McGarnell, a crime researcher, works with police departments to support community and "problem-oriented" policing, and evaluates crime control strategies (looking, for instance, at the directed-patrol experience in Indianapolis). He is also in the midst of a major study of the use of restorative justice with juvenile offenders, looking at family group conferencing and other strategies in New Zealand in Australia. He is also known for other juvenile justice research; one of his studies showed that juvenile delinquents were not usually confined until the sixth or seventh offense.


Kay Pranis, Minnesota Department of Corrections, 1450 Energy Park Dr., Suite 200, St. Paul, MN 55108-5219, phone: 651-642-0329, fax: 651-642-0457, e-mail: kpranis@co.doc.state.mn.us
Pranis, restorative justice planner for the state of Minnesota, is an expert on — and architect of — restorative justice (through Native American-inspired "peacemaking circles," family-group conferencing and other strategies). She has used those approaches in cases of child abuse and neglect, police misconduct, burglary and other theft, and marijuana possession on Indian reservations and in urban, suburban, and rural areas.

Real Justice, Community Service Foundation, Box 229, Bethlehem, PA 18016, phone: 610-807-9221, fax: 610-807-0423, e-mail: usa@realjustice.org, Web: www.realjustice.org, contact: Beth Rodman, director
Serving as a resource on restorative justice for the media is a part of Real Justice's mission. The group provides training and technical assistance in family group conferencing and other restorative practices.

Mark Umbreit/Center for Restorative Justice & Mediation, University of Minnesota, School of Social Work, 386 McNeal Hall, 1985 Buford Ave., St Paul, MN 55108-6134, phone: 612-624-4923, fax: 612-625-8224, e-mail: ctr4rjm@che2.che.umn.edu, Web: ssw.che.umn.edu/ctr4rjm
The Center serves as an international resource on restorative justice and on mediation.

Howard Zehr, Conflict Transformation Program, Eastern Mennonite University, Harrisonburg, VA 22802, phone: 540-432-4492, fax: 540-432-4449, e-mail: zehrh@emu.edu, Web: www.emu.edu/units/ctp/ctp.htm
Since 1979, Zehr has served as director of the Mennonite Central Committee U.S. Office of Restorative Justice. Considered the grandfather of the community justice movement, he was instrumental in developing the first Victim Offender Reconciliation Program (VORP) in the U.S. He serves as a consultant to communities in the U.S. and overseas that are starting restorative justice programs.

SENTENCING



Are current sentencing policies too easy on offenders, or too harsh? Are they responsible for the current decrease in crime rates across the country? What are the hidden economic and societal costs of such policies as mandatory minimum sentencing or New York State's Rockefeller drug laws, which impose stiff penalties even for first-time offenders? And how have current federal sentencing guidelines contributed to prison overcrowding, inmate violence, and the burgeoning prison industry?

In recent years, politicians have interpreted the public's increasing concern about violent crime as a cry for longer sentences. Since 1993, more than twenty states — and the federal government — have passed "three strikes and you're out" laws, which require three-time felons to be locked up for life without parole. Several tragic and highly publicized crimes, like the brutal 1993 murder in California of twelve-year-old Polly Klaas at the hands of a released felon, have fueled public perceptions that dangerous criminals are being released too soon. The impact of such laws, however, may go beyond what many intended. In March 1996, the Center on Juvenile and Criminal Justice reported that 85 percent of those sentenced under California's three-strikes law were convicted of a nonviolent offense (marijuana possession, for instance) as their final strike. Such outcomes have prompted some people who campaigned for the law — including members of Polly Klaas's family — to lobby for its repeal.

Public opinion research has repeatedly shown that most people, conservative or liberal, feel that violent criminals too often escape incarceration. At the same time, the University of Cincinnati's Frank Cullen and other researchers have found that when aware of alternatives to imprisonment for nonviolent offenders (drug treatment or community service, for example), the public tends to favor

them. Increasingly, conservative policy analysts such as John DiIulio, as well as liberals like The Sentencing Project's Marc Mauer, question the wisdom of filling prisons with nonviolent, low-level drug users. States such as North Carolina and Michigan (New York and Ohio may be next) have implemented "truth-in-sentencing" reforms which emphasize short or alternative sentences for nonviolent offenders, while making early release of violent felons more difficult.

Families Against Mandatory Minimums (FAMM), 1612 K St., NW, Suite 1400, Washington, DC 20006, phone: 202-822-6700, fax: 202-822-6704, e-mail: FAMM@famm.org; Web: www.famm.org, contact: Julie Stewart, president. Stewart, FAMM's founder and president, started the group after her brother was sentenced to five years in federal prison for growing marijuana. She has appeared on radio and TV and has testified before Congress. Working to abolish statutory mandatory minimum sentences for drug and firearm offenses, FAMM argues that they are unfair, cause prison overcrowding, destroy families, and are inordinately expensive. FAMM's Web site includes a quarterly newsletter and lists FAMM's thirty-five chapters, names of victims of mandatory minimums, and pending bills the group opposes.

Daniel J. Freed, Clinical Professor Emeritus of Law and Its Administration and Professorial Lecturer in Law, Yale Law School, PO Box 208215, New Haven, CT 06520-8215; phone: 203-432-4843, e-mail: daniel.freed@yale.edu. Freed has been teaching sentencing for twenty years; in addition to law school classes, he has conducted many workshops with state and federal judges. He is familiar with sentencing processes in a number of states, and with the federal system as well. He is good at referring reporters to other experts in the field, both colleagues and professionals. He is happy to be called for background information, and will talk on the record if the reporter lets him know how he is going to be quoted.

The Heritage Foundation, 214 Massachusetts Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20002, phone: 202-608-6143, fax: 202-544-6979, Web: www.heritage.org, contact: Jeff Dickerson, director of media services. Dickerson has a wealth of referrals to conservative experts at his fingertips. He can also put you in touch with in-house notables like Edwin Meese, who has been vocal in the call for longer sentences, and Robert Moffitt, Heritage's director of domestic policy studies, who studies police issues for the foundation and has testified before the Senate on reforms in policing.

The Sentencing Project, 918 F St. NW, Suite 501, Washington, DC 20004, phone: 202-628-0871, fax: 202-628-1091, e-mail: mauer@sentencingproject.org, Web: www.sentencingproject.org, contact: Marc Mauer, assistant director. Mauer writes and lectures widely on sentencing policy issues, such as what he contends are the over-reliance on incarceration in the U.S., racial and economic disparity in sentencing, "three strikes you're out," "truth-in-sentencing," prisoners' voting rights, and the political misuse of crime data. His reports are widely cited and he is frequently quoted by both broadcast and print media. The organization works with state and local systems to bring about sentencing reforms, researches criminal justice issues, works to develop programs that favor alternatives to incarceration, and issues fact sheets and reports.

Michael Tonry, University of Minnesota Law School, 229 19th Ave. South, Minneapolis, MN 55455, phone: 612-625-1314, fax: 612-626-1797, e-mail: tonry00@tc.umn.edu

Tonry has written extensively on sentencing and sanctions and is the editor of *Overcrowded Times*, a newsletter that reports on justice reform efforts and corrections developments in the U.S. and abroad.

United States Sentencing Commission (USSC), One Columbus Circle, NE, Suite 2-500, South Lobby, Washington, DC 20002-8002, phone: 202-273-4590, fax: 202-273-4529, Web: www.ussc.gov, contact: Michael Courlander, public affairs officer. Courlander will answer basic questions on federal sentencing statistics and guidelines, and if you need more analysis, he will refer you to others on the USSC staff. An independent federal agency, the commission establishes guidelines for federal sentencing policies and practices.

James Q. Wilson, Anderson Graduate School of Management, Building D, Room 413, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095-1481, phone: 310-825-2840 or 310-206-3955, e-mail: jwilson@anderson.ucla.edu. A highly respected and conservative political scientist and criminologist, Wilson is widely quoted on moral issues, crime rates, juvenile justice, incarceration and sentencing; he tends to attribute crime to moral failings in individuals and society. He was an early proponent, with George Kelling, of the influential "Broken Windows" notion that by cracking down on minor infractions, the authorities could prevent more serious crime. (See Crime Prevention, George Kelling.)

See also RACE: Charles Ogletree; PUBLIC OPINION: Frank Cullen

DEATH PENALTY

■ FOR CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Walter Berns, American Enterprise Institute, 1150 17th St. NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, phone: 202-862-5859

Berns, a Resident Scholar at the Institute, supports capital punishment. He writes on crime and the morality of the death penalty.

Washington Legal Foundation, 2009 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20036, phone: 202-588-0302, fax: 202-588-0386, Web: www.wlf.org, contact: Paul Kamenar, executive legal director

Kamenar favors the death penalty. He and his organization also advocate for victims' rights and support stricter probation and parole policies. The foundation litigates and files briefs in high-profile court cases.

■ AGAINST CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

Stephen Bright/Southern Center for Human Rights, 83 Poplar St. NW, Atlanta, GA 30303-2122, phone: 404-688-1202, fax: 404-688-9440, e-mail: sbright@schr.org, Web: www.schr.org

Bright, executive director of the Southern Center for Human Rights, has represented death-row prisoners since 1979. He is an expert on race and poverty in the criminal justice system, as well as on capital punishment. Recently he has been particularly active on the issue of judicial independence, calling attention to political pressure on judges, particularly in capital cases. The center represents inmates who allege unconstitutional prison and jail conditions or are facing the death penalty.

Steven Hawkins/The National Coalition to Abolish the Death Penalty (NCADP), 1436 U St. NW, Suite 104, Washington, DC 20009, phone: 202-387-3890, ext. 12, fax: 202-387-5590, e-mail: shawkins@ncadp.org, Web: www.ncadp.org
One of the death penalty's most prominent opponents, Hawkins always seems happy to talk to reporters. A good source of death penalty information from an abolitionist perspective, the NCADP publishes several newsletters that provide information on the anti-death-penalty movement and scheduled executions. The group also publishes an annually updated directory of abolitionist individuals and groups and holds an annual conference.

Diann Rust-Tierney/ACLU Capital Punishment Project, 122 Maryland Ave. NE, Washington, DC 20009, phone: 202-675-2312, fax: 202-546-1440, e-mail: drust-tierney@aclu.org

This group, focusing on legislation and public education, does media campaigns on the death penalty and fairness in sentencing. The ACLU is abolitionist, concerned primarily with the civil liberties abuses and racial disparities it finds in the application of capital punishment.

See also JUVENILE JUSTICE: James Alan Fox; RACE: Equal Justice Initiative of Alabama

PRISONERS/CORRECTIONS



Twenty-seven states currently have contracts with private correctional institutions, and the number is growing. The phenomenon raises fundamental questions about what we as a society think prison is for — to punish criminals, to prepare them to re-enter society as less violent individuals, or simply to protect innocent citizens from harm by confining and isolating violent people?

Prison privatization also raises questions about how we understand the costs of crime. Private prisons may indeed save taxpayers money by operating less expensively than their public counterparts. And by allowing prisons to be built in a time of shrinking public resources, they often benefit local economies, particularly in rural areas that have little other viable industry. Yet private prisons often skimp on security and education programs, and opponents say that tends to make them more violent places. Violent prisons, they add, release violent people into society.

Prison work and education programs of the kind eliminated from some private

institutions have been shown to reduce inmates' recidivism. A 1993 report to Congress found that literacy programs made juvenile offenders 20 percent less likely to re-offend; other studies have shown even more dramatic results for adults. Do the savings from privatization offset the costs of recidivism? And for the communities that house the prisons, are the (considerable) jobs they bring worth the safety risk posed by low-budget security practices?

■ PRISON PRIVATIZATION

Corrections Corporation of America, 10 Burton Hills Blvd., Nashville, TN 37215, phone: 800-624-2931, fax: 615-263-3010, Web: www.correctionscorp.com, contact: Susan Hart, vice president for communications
The largest private-sector provider of detention and correction services in the country, the corporation designs, constructs, finances, and manages detention facilities of all security levels, including those for juveniles.

Edith Flynn, **College of Criminal Justice**, Northeastern University, 360 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115, phone: 781-861-9108, fax: 863-0793, e-mail: eflynn@lynx.neu.edu
Flynn is a criminologist who opposes the growth of the private prison industry. She has publicly debated Corrections Corporation of America officials on the issue. She has studied the role of the federal government in privatization, and the opposition from prison guards' unions.

Judy Greene, 199 Washington Ave., Brooklyn, NY 11205, phone: 718-857-3316, e-mail: greeney@vera.org or greeney@interactive.net
Greene researches the privatization of correctional institutions at the state level. She designed and managed alternative sentencing programs in New York state for fifteen years.

■ POLITICS OF INCARCERATION

Campaign for an Effective Crime Policy, 918 F St. NW, Suite 505, Washington, DC 20004, phone: 202-628-1903, fax: 202-628-1091, e-mail: info@crimemethod.org or carter@crimemethod.org, contacts: Beth Carter, national coordinator, Jenni Gainesborough, program associate
Gainesborough, formerly the media contact for the ACLU's National Prison Project, handles press relations for the campaign, which takes the position that building more prisons is not going to solve the crime problem, and that the nation should invest in a broader range of solutions.

The Center on Crime, Communities & Culture, **Open Society Institute**, 400 West 59th St., New York, NY 10019, phone: 212-547-6940, fax: 212-548-4666, e-mail: amartin@sorosny.org, Web: www.soros.org/crime/, Andrew Martin, communications officer, Nancy Mahon, director
The Center on Crime, Communities & Culture is a project of the Open Society Institute, a private foundation. It is a source of analysis and information on higher education in prisons, mental illness in U.S. prisons and jails, and achiev-

ing police accountability through citizen complaint review boards, and has produced a resource handbook on domestic violence in the U.S. It also offers fellowships to journalists who want to work in greater depth on public safety and criminal justice issues. The founding director, Nancy Mahon, is a nationally recognized expert on prison health-care sentencing, and a leading campaigner against over-reliance on incarceration as a solution to the crime problem.

Critical Resistance, PO Box 339, Berkeley, CA 94701, phone: 510-845-8813, ext. 130, fax: 510-845-8816, e-mail: critresist@aol.com, Web: www.prisonactivist.org/critical

Critical Resistance opposes the expansion of the prison industry, calling instead for more social programs providing education, health care, and jobs. Launched in September 1998 by Angela Davis and other longtime left-wing prison activists, the group will hold conferences and roundtables on human rights in prison, women in prison, the "criminalization of youth" and prison privatization.

Morgan Reynolds/National Center for Policy Analysis, 12655 North Central Expressway, Suite 720, Dallas, TX 75243, phone: 972-386-6272, fax: 972-386-0924, e-mail: stuffnell@ncpa.public-policy.org, Web: www.ncpa.org, contact: Sean Tuffnell, manager of communications. The center is a private, nonprofit, conservative think tank. Reynolds, director of its Criminal Justice Center, can address a range of criminal justice areas. He argues that increasing rates of imprisonment have brought down the crime rate and favors more incarceration. An analyst at the center, H. Sterling Burnett, is a prominent opponent of gun-control laws.

David Rothman, Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, 630 W. 168th St., Black Building 101, New York, NY 10032, phone: 212-305-4096, e-mail: djr5@columbia.edu. Rothman is a leading prison historian.

■ CORRECTIONS MANAGEMENT

Abt Associates Inc., 55 Wheeler St., Cambridge, MA 02138-1168, phone: 617-349-2738, fax: 617-349-2610, web: www.abtassoc.com, e-mail: dale_parent@abtassoc.com, contact: Dale Parent, senior associate. Parent has experience as a corrections researcher and practitioner. He can provide background on non-confinement sanctions, especially prison boot camps and sentencing reform guidelines. Abt has a group of researchers whose expertise includes police, courts, public and private prison systems, probation and parole, and conditions of juvenile confinement. They may not want to be quoted on the record about research in progress.

American Correctional Association (ACA), 4380 Forbes Blvd., Lanham, MD 20706-4322, phone: 301-918-1800, fax: 301-918-1900, Web: www.corrections.com/aca, contact: James A. Gondles, Jr., executive director. The ACA promotes professional development for corrections officers and runs a private accreditation program for correctional institutions. It can also provide information on boot camps, electronic monitoring, and other aspects of corrections.

American Probation and Parole Association, c/o The Council of State Governments, PO Box 11910, Lexington, KY 40578, phone: 606-244-8207, fax: 606-244-8001, Web: www.appa-net.org, contact: Carl Wicklund, acting director. This group's members are involved in the design and management of probation, parole, and community-based corrections programs for juvenile and adult offenders. The organization publishes reports and makes policy recommendations.

Gwyn Smith Ingley/Correctional Industries Association, 1420 N. Charles St., Suite CH415, Baltimore, MD 21201-5779, phone: 410-837-5036, fax: 410-837-5039, e-mail: ciahq@worldnet.att.net, Web: www.corrections.com/industries. Ingley is an authority on prison work programs and the industries that use correctional labor.

National Institute of Corrections, 320 First St. NW, Washington, DC 20534, phone: 202-307-3995, ext. 101, e-mail: mthigpen@bop.gov, Web: www.nicic.org, contact: Morris Thigpen, director. An arm of the Department of Justice, this office assists — and is a good source on — community corrections, probation, and parole agencies.

■ PRISONERS' RIGHTS

Human Rights Watch, 350 Fifth Ave., 34th Floor, New York, NY 10118-3299, phone: 212-290-4700, fax: 212-736-1300, Web: www.hrw.org, contact: Minky Worden, electronic media director (wordenm@hrw.org), also Carroll Bogert, communications director, 212-216-1244, (bogert@hrw.org). Human Rights Watch, a research and advocacy organization, fights what it considers human rights violations in U.S. prisons, jails and detention facilities, with a focus on the treatment of women (especially sexual assault), juveniles, and the mentally ill, as well as conditions in super-maximum security confinement. The organization also fights police brutality and works for greater accountability for police abuses of power, opposes the death penalty, and advocates for the voting rights of ex-convicts.

The National Prison Project, American Civil Liberties Union, 1875 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 410, Washington, DC 20009, phone: 202-234-4830, fax: 202-234-4890, contacts: Kara Gotsch, public policy coordinator (gotschnpp@aol.com), Elizabeth, Alexander, director. Gotsch takes all media calls and can answer basic inquiries, about prisoners' rights and corrections policy for legal questions or quotes on high-profile issues, she will probably refer you to Alexander. This program litigates on behalf of prisoners, advocates for better prison conditions, publishes a quarterly journal, and conducts public-education conferences.

■ PRISONERS' HEALTH

Dr. Thomas Conklin, Hampden County Correctional Center, Ludlow, MA 01056, phone: 413-547-8000 ext. 2344, fax: 589-0912, e-mail: tjc7354@aol.com. Dr. Conklin is the director of health care systems for the Hamden County jail, and an expert on the public health model of care and on community-based correctional health care systems.

Anne De Groot, TB/HIV Research Laboratory, Box G/B4, International Health Institute, Brown University, Providence, RI 02912, phone: 401-863-1374, or lab: 401-863-3875, fax: 401-863-1243, e-mail: Anne_DeGroot@postoffice.brown.edu, Web: www.brown.edu/research/tb-hiv_lab DeGroot researches risks of HIV infection among women prisoners. She has helped set up HIV care in several women's prisons, and now is a consultant for several prison systems, so she knows what is being done about HIV care in most states. She co-edits, with Rick Altice, the HIV Education in Prison Project Newsletter. Her current goal is to bring all prison systems up to community standards for AIDS/HIV care and prevention (condoms and needles).

Nancy Neveloff Dubler, Montefiore Medical Center, 111 E. 210th St., Bronx, NY 10467, phone: 718-920-6226, fax: 718-920-4989, e-mail: ndubler@montefiore.org
Dubler, a bioethicist, is knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS in prisons.

Dr. John May, Prison Health Services, 17 W. Market St., Suite 820, Indianapolis, IN 46204, phone: 317-656-8530, fax: 317-656-8580, pager: 800-219-4015, e-mail: mayjm@asgr.com
Dr. May is the regional director of a private company that provides medical care to thirty-two prisons. He is an expert in private health-care delivery to prisons, as well as HIV/AIDS in prisons, inmate culture, health education in prisons, violence prevention in prisons, and the physician's role in reducing gun violence. And in an effort to stem violence associated with gang membership, he has been involved in gang-tattoo removal programs.

See also **POLITICS OF INCARCERATION**, Nancy Mahon/Center on Crime, Communities and Culture

■ WOMEN OFFENDERS

Ellen Barry, Legal Services for Prisoners with Children, 100 McAllister St., San Francisco, CA 94102, phone: 415-255-7036, ext. 311, fax: 415-552-3150, e-mail: mflorio@igc.org
Barry, the founding director of Legal Services for Prisoners with Children, specializes in conditions of confinement for female prisoners.

Angela Browne, Harvard Injury Control Research Center, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115, phone: 617-432-4892
Browne, a senior research scientist at the Injury Control Research Center, is a social psychologist who is currently researching the effects of violence and imprisonment on women and children. Her past work focuses on violence between adult partners.

Meda Chesney-Lind, Women's Studies Programs, University of Hawaii at Manoa, Honolulu, HI 96822, phone: 808-956-6313, fax: 808-956-9616, e-mail: meda@hawaii.edu, Web: www.pixi.com/~ilind/meda.htm
Chesney-Lind is happy to provide insight on her expertise, girls and violence, especially girls and gangs. She has also studied trends in adult women's crime.

Michelle Fine, CUNY Graduate Center, 33 West 42nd St., New York, NY 10036, phone: 212-642-2509, or 212-642-1922

Fine, a social psychologist, studies the college-level education of women prisoners.

Brenda V. Smith, Washington College of Law, American University, 4801 Massachusetts Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20016. phone: 202-274-4144, fax: 202-274-0659, e-mail: bvsmith@wcl.american.edu, Web: www.wcl.american.edu
Smith is a lawyer and an expert on human rights abuses against women in prison — rape, shackling, and the supervision of women by male guards.

Women's Prison Association & Home, Inc. (WPA), 110 Second Ave., New York, NY 10003, phone: 212-674-1163, fax: 212-677-1981, contact: Ann Jacobs, executive director

Specific areas of Jacobs's expertise include substance abuse, women and AIDS, child welfare, parents in the criminal justice system, alternatives to incarceration, community-based corrections, and relationships between poverty, welfare, and crime.

POLICING



“Community policing” is a buzzword that has come to describe a wide range of policing reforms. Since the early 1980s, liberal police executives and academics have been advocating the notion that police would work directly, in an equal partnership, with community groups on prevention strategies appropriate to a particular community's problems—those could include drug courts, jobs programs, citizen patrols, arresting street dealers. Other movements have adopted the term, too, and are now more widely associated with it. For instance, when William Bratton was New York City Police Commissioner, the police department made sure there was an aggressive police presence in high-crime areas—an approach he and others call community policing. The U.S. Justice Department's Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) defines the term broadly as any policing aimed more at crime prevention than on chasing and catching bad guys; those tactics can include working with the community, decentralizing command, or simply increasing the number of beat police officers in a community. All these approaches have their defenders and critics, and all can point to some sort of research showing that they help make neighborhoods safer, but they are not the same thing. Since the passage of the Violent Crime Control and Prevention Act of 1994, which authorized funds to promote community policing and to add 100,000 community policing officers to the nation's streets, police departments, vying for federal funds, have naturally been even more eager to claim that whatever they're doing is “community policing.” When interviewing anyone about community policing, ask them to define the term; news reports need to get more specific so the public can be better informed about possible strategies to make neighborhoods safer.

David Bayley, School of Criminal Justice, SUNY-Albany, 135 Western Ave., Albany, NY 12222, phone: 518-442-5214, fax: 518-442-5212, e-mail: kls10@cmsibm.albany.edu, Web: www.albany.edu/scj
Bayley, the dean of the School of Criminal Justice, is an expert on many aspects of policing.

William Bratton, CARCO Group, Inc., president and c.o.o., a consumer services organization, P.O. Box 1600, Smithtown, NY 11787, phone: 516-862-9300, ext. 319
A former New York City police commissioner, Bratton is widely credited with helping to bring the city's crime rate down through aggressive policing and crackdowns on minor infractions or "signs of crime." He is a frequent source on policing issues.

Van Jones/Bay Area Police Watch, Ella Baker Center for Human Rights, 1230 Market St., San Francisco, CA 94102, phone: 415-951-4844, ext. 25, fax: 415-951-4813
Attorney Van Jones is widely credited with creating a model police watchdog organization. Citizens report police intimidation, harassment, and brutality to Bay Area Police Watch, and the organization then investigates the validity of the complaints, and addresses serious abuses through litigation, community activism, and public education. The Ella Baker Center just started New York City Police Watch, too new to serve as a resource but worth watching.

George L. Kelling, School of Criminal Justice, Rutgers University, Newark, NJ 07102 phone: 603-643-8369, fax: 603-643-6730, e-mail: Glkell@aol.com
Kelling is also a senior fellow at Manhattan Institute and a fellow at the Kennedy School of Government.
Perhaps best known for pioneering, with James Q. Wilson, the "broken windows" theory, the notion that cleaning up disorder — "signs of crime" like graffiti and broken windows — helps reduce serious crime, Kelling is a national authority on that form of community policing. He has recently written about what he sees as New York City's success in bringing down the crime rate through crackdowns on panhandling, turnstile jumping, graffiti, and "squeegee men."

Law Enforcement Alliance of America, 7700 Leesburg Pike, Suite 421, Falls Church, VA 22043, phone: 703-847-2677, fax: 703-556-6485, Web: www.leaa.org; contact: James Fotis, executive director
A nonpartisan, conservative, advocacy organization of about 100,000 law enforcement professionals, crime victims and concerned citizens, the alliance writes and lobbies for bills providing greater protection for law enforcement personnel. Recent efforts include bills for stiffer penalties for those who attempt to use an officer's own weapon against him, and legislation that would allow off-duty and retired officers to carry their service weapon anywhere in a state. The group advocates for "longer and harder" time for criminals.

Joseph McNamara, Hoover Institution, Stanford, CA 94305-6010, phone: 650-723-1475, fax: 650-723-1687, e-mail: mcnamara@hoover.stanford.edu, Web: www.hoover.stanford.edu
McNamara, a research fellow at the Hoover Institution, is a respected expert on community/police relations, police technology and management, crime prevention, criminal justice, and drug-control policies. He has served as police chief in Kansas City, Mo. and San Jose, Calif., San Jose became one of the safest cities in the nation despite having the fewest police officers per capita. McNamara has a

doctorate in public administration from Harvard and has served as a consultant to the U.S. Justice Department and the FBI. He offers pragmatic approaches to fighting crime, and is an outspoken critic of conventional responses — he favors the study of drug legalization, for example.

MILE (Minorities in Law Enforcement), 1817 Capital Ave., Sacramento, CA 95814, phone: 916-812-9541, fax: 916-789-1453, e-mail: mile4kids@aol.com, contact: Regis Lane, executive director

Focusing on keeping at-risk minority youth out of the criminal justice system, this organization advocates for crime prevention policies. MILE also runs the OK (Our Kids) program, through which police officers mentor and tutor young people. Beyond California, MILE works with groups in Seattle and Washington, D.C., and has plans to expand its operations.

Mark Moore, director, Hauser Center for Nonprofit Organizations, Harvard University, 79 JFK St., Room T316, Cambridge, MA 02138, phone: 617-495-1113, fax: 617-495-0996, e-mail: mark_moore@harvard.edu, Web: www.ksghauser.harvard.edu In addition to the police, he studies what he calls "criminogenic commodities" (guns, drugs, alcohol), youth violence, juvenile justice, and restorative justice.

Patrick Murphy, co-founder and director of program development, American Police Association, a nonprofit organization that works for "the day when all police officers will have four-year college degrees." Also: chairman, Murphy, Mayo and Associates (Suite 101), a for-profit police management consulting firm. 5200 Leeward Lane, Suite 102, Alexandria, VA 22315, phone for both offices: 703-971-7935, fax: 703-922-2768 Murphy has served as police chief in several major cities, and is a recognized expert on policing issues.

National Organization of Black Law Enforcement Executives (NOBLE), 4609 Pinecrest Office Park Dr., Suite F, Alexandria, VA 22312, phone: 703-658-1529, fax: 703-658-9479, e-mail: noble@noblenatl.org, Web: www.noblenatl.org, contact: Chester White, communications director NOBLE works on police brutality and deadly force, affirmative action in police hiring, and crime and prevention in the black community.

Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), 1100 Vermont Ave., NW, 11th Floor, Washington, DC 20530, phone: 202-616-1728, fax: 202-616-5899, Web: www.usdoj.gov/cops, contact: Dan Pfeiffer or Katherine McQuay (McQuay@doj.gov), press secretary Pfeiffer or McQuay can answer questions on federal grants for policing, giving guidance, for instance, on whether your local department is misusing its funds. Created by the U.S. Attorney General's office to promote community policing, this department is responsible for allocating funds for the 100,000 police officers President Clinton has pledged to put on the streets by the year 2000.

Police Executive Research Forum, 1120 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 930, Washington, DC 20036, phone: 202-466-7820, fax: 202-466-7826, e-mail: egratto@policeforum.org, Web: www.policeforum.org, contact: Martha Plotkin, Eugenia Gratto, communications While the forum isn't the best place to turn for statistical information, it has done extensive research on such topics as "problem oriented" policing, the use of force, gun-related violence, youth gangs, school crime and domestic violence. The forum

can also help you contact big-city police chiefs — most of the group's members are active police executives. To speak to someone who has been advocating community policing since the 1970s, call Drew Diamond in the organization's office in Tulsa, Okla., at 918-627-5700).

Police Foundation, 1201 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036, phone: 202-833-1460, fax: 202-659-9149, e-mail: pfinfo@policefoundation.org, contact: Mary Malina, communications director. Malina can refer you to the appropriate expert or report on a range of issues, including community policing, domestic violence, police ethics, recruitment, diversity training, and police abuse of power. This group has done some of the most influential research and experimentation on policing. For instance, an often-cited experiment in Kansas City found that routine patrols in marked police cars did not significantly affect the crime rate.

Wesley Skogan, Northwestern University, 625 Haven St., Evanston, IL 60208-4150, phone: 847-491-8731, fax: 847-467-4040, e-mail: skogan@nwu.edu, Web: www.nwu.edu/ipr. Skogan, who is writing a book on the Chicago police department's struggle to use community policing, has a critical perspective on the practice.

Samuel Walker, Department of Criminal Justice, University of Nebraska, Omaha, NE 68182, phone: 402-554-3590, fax: 402-554-2326, e-mail: semilen@unomaha.edu, Web: www.unomaha.edu.

Walker has been examining the successes and failures of the civilian review process as a remedy for police abuse of power. In addition to other aspects of policing, his past work has focused on race and crime, crime policy, hate speech, and civil liberties.

See also SENTENCING: Heritage Foundation/Robert Moffitt

STATISTICS/CRIME RATES



Accurately interpreting statistics is one of the stickiest challenges of the criminal justice beat. When used carefully, statistics can place problems in context, debunk popular myths, and highlight important trends. But statistics can easily be misused and manipulated as well. The FBI's Uniform Crime Reports (UCR), though they are hardly the only shaky figures out there, present a prime example of the difficulties. The UCR, far and away the source most used by crime reporters, provides a city-by-city breakdown of crime rates throughout the country, enabling journalists to compare local to national trends. The reports are considered the most reliable source on the national homicide rate. Yet Carnegie Mellon University's Alfred Blumstein and other criminologists caution against taking the UCR as the final word. UCR figures are based on police reports, and police departments' methods of counting crime can vary widely, resulting in inaccurate comparisons between cities or states. Moreover, political pressures may considerably skew crime rates. *The New York Times's* Fox Butterfield recently revealed, for example,

that police officials in numerous cities have systematically downgraded the number and type of crimes they report to make their anti-crime initiatives look more successful. Other departments have pumped up crime data to ensure steady streams of state or federal funding. Senior police officials in New York, Philadelphia, and Boca Raton, Fla. have been forced to resign over such manipulations. UCR figures, like all statistics, need to be placed in context, compared to other available sources (see "Data" below), and subjected to careful scrutiny and analysis by statisticians and state-of-the-art software (see ANALYSIS, below).

■ DATA

Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 810 Seventh St., NW, Washington, DC 20531, phone: 202-307-0784, (Stu Smith, spokesperson for the bureau) or 800-732-3277, fax: 202-514-5958, e-mail: stu@ojp.usdoj.gov, Web: www.ojp.usdoj.gov/bjs (for news releases and bulletins)

For a quotable human, call Stu Smith in public affairs. For easy access to BJS data, publications, and news releases, call the information specialists at the National Criminal Justice Reference Service (below). Another good source of BJS data is *The Sourcebook of Criminal Justice Statistics*, published annually, available on the Web at www.albany.edu/sourcebook. The BJS compiles the National Crime Victimization Survey Report, which unlike the FBI reports relies on household interviews rather than police reports. Thus it tends to be a good source on unreported crime, though since interviews aren't private, it tends to under-report domestic abuse. And since people are reporting on their own victimization, murder and kidnapping are obviously left out.

Federal Bureau of Investigation, U.S. Department of Justice, J. Edgar Hoover Building, Room 7222, 935 Pennsylvania Ave. NW, Washington, DC 20535-0001, phone: 202-324-3691, fax: 202-324-6841, e-mail: nationalpress@fbi.gov, Web: www.fbi.gov, contact: Frank Scafidi, unit chief of national press office

Scafidi or any other press office staff member should be able to provide you with statistics from the Uniform Crime Reports, data on all crimes known to 16,000 city, county, and state law enforcement agencies that are updated monthly. You can also find UCR statistics on the agency's Web site.

National Criminal Justice Reference Service (NCJRS), P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, phone: 800-851-3420, fax: 301-519-5212, e-mail: look@ncjrs.org, Web: www.ncjrs.org

The 800 number is staffed by information specialists who provide statistical information, database searches, and referrals (for a fax-on-demand service for ordering publications and news releases call 800-851-3420). As the information clearinghouse of the National Institute of Justice, NCJRS runs information centers for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, the Office for Victims of Crime, the Bureau of Justice Statistics, the Bureau of Justice Assistance, and the Office of National Drug Control Policy — all accessible from the NCJRS Web page.

National Center for Health Statistics, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 6525 Bellerest Rd, Hyattsville, MD 20782, phone: 301-436-3797,

Web: www.cdc.gov/nchswww, contact: press office

This agency's Monthly Vital Statistics Report tracks all deaths in the U.S. Data are based on death certificates from vital statistics offices in the fifty states and the District of Columbia, and can be broken down by age, sex, gender, and location (though the report provides no information on victim/perpetrator relationships or on the role of alcohol and other drugs in deaths).

Transactional Records Access Clearinghouse (TRAC), Syracuse University, 488 Newhouse II, Syracuse, NY 13244-2100, phone: 315-443-3563, or Suite 301, 666 Pennsylvania Ave. SE, Washington, DC 20003-4319, phone: 202-544-8722, e-mail: trac@syr.edu, Web: trac.syr.edu, contacts: David Burnham and Susan B. Long, co-directors

TRAC is a research organization founded by a former *New York Times* reporter, David Burnham, and a statistician, Susan Long. It has developed an online data-analyzing tool called TRACFED, which reporters can use to quickly access — and analyze — data on federal law enforcement. More than 100 news organizations are currently registered with the service. Features include enforcement data about every law and every law-enforcement district and for the nation as a whole from 1993 to 1997; a system for obtaining demographic and economic information, usually in a matter of seconds, for any one of the nation's counties, states or federal judicial districts, and a system for the quick production of maps that will help you spot unusual or erratic national trends. To register, call the Syracuse office or e-mail; the Web site also has public data from the FBI and the Drug Enforcement Administration. Burnham is happy to answer questions about the service or suggest creative ways to use it.

See also JUVENILE: National Center for Juvenile Justice

■ ANALYSIS

American Society of Criminology, 1314 Kinnear Rd., Columbus, OH 43212-1156, phone: 614-292-9207, fax: 614-292-6767, e-mail:

76551.201@compuserve.com, Web: www.asc41.com

The major professional organization for criminologists, ASC can refer journalists to its members. The group holds an annual conference, which is a good place to check out the major debates in the field.

Alfred Blumstein, National Consortium on Violence Research, H. John Heinz III School of Public Policy and Management, Carnegie Mellon University, 5000 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, PA 15213, phone: 412-268-8269 or 412-268-6076, fax: 412-268-2175, e-mail: ab0q@andrew.cmu.edu, Web: www.heinz.cmu.edu/ncovr Blumstein is expert at unraveling statistics and explaining how they can be muddled and manipulated to serve political ends. He has three decades of research and policy experience in crime measurement, sentencing, demographics, juvenile violence, drug-enforcement policy, prison populations, and criminal careers.

Criminal Justice Program, RAND, 1700 Main St., Santa Monica, CA 90407-2138, phone: 310-451-6913, fax: 310-451-6988, e-mail: jess_cook@rand.org,

Web: www.rand.org/organization/drd/criminal.html, contact: Jess Cook, director of public information

Contact the public information office to obtain RAND publications, arrange interviews with specialists, or find out about research projects currently under way. The organization does pioneering inter-disciplinary research on law enforcement, career criminals, juvenile justice, drug policy, and sentencing, as well as prison management, probation, parole and other aspects of corrections. It also maintains extensive criminal justice databases. Cook can also put you in touch with Peter Greenwood, director of the Criminal Justice Program and a nationally respected authority on crime rates and juvenile crime.

See also: JUVENILE JUSTICE: James Alan Fox, Franklin Zimring

DRUGS/DRUG POLICY



Drugs are central to the public discussion on crime because of the degree to which they focus it on whether the criminal justice system should emphasize rehabilitation or punishment. The press tends to pay more attention to law enforcement approaches to drugs — stings along the Mexican border, crackhouse raids — than to treatment, as Michael Massing pointed out in the November/December 1998 issue of *Columbia Journalism Review*. Law enforcement also tends to get more government funding than treatment, despite credible studies that show an attractive cost/benefit ratio for treatment. For example, a 1996 U.S. government study showed a year or less of treatment can cure 50 percent of the nation's cocaine addicts. In 1994, the RAND Corporation found that treatment, as a drug reduction strategy, was seven times more cost-effective over the long run than putting the same dollars into local law enforcement, and twenty-three times more than fighting drugs abroad. Critics from the Lindesmith Center's Ethan Nadelmann to Princeton's John DiIulio charge that harsh sentences for drug possession are filling our prisons and jails with nonviolent offenders at great taxpayer expense. Others argue that drug use cannot be seen as nonviolent — as it can destroy neighborhoods and families and lead to fatal conflict.

William Bennett, Empower America, 1776 I St. NW, Suite 890, Washington, DC 20006, phone: 202-452-8200, Fax: 202-833-0388, Web: www.empower.org Bennett, co-director of Empower America, is one of the most prominent conservative voices on moral issues. Education secretary under President Ronald Reagan, he is better known as the Bush "drug czar" and is still an outspoken advocate of more vigorous drug law enforcement.

The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University (CASA), 152 West 57th St., New York, NY 10019-3310, phone: 212-841-5200, fax: 212-956-8020, e-mail: lmurray@casacolumbia.org, Web: www.casacolumbia.org, contact: Alyse Booth, director of communication, Lawrence Murray, senior program associate, Joseph Califano, chairman and president

CASA can provide data on public attitudes toward substance abuse. Booth takes all media calls and can forward you to the appropriate person. Murray is an expert on substance abuse and its connection to juvenile crime. The organization educates the public about the costs, personal and public, of substance abuse, and looks for treatment and prevention strategies that work, focusing on particular groups of abusers. CASA opposes drug legalization.

Drug Policy Information Clearinghouse, Office of National Drug Control Policy (DPIC), P.O. Box 6000, Rockville, MD 20849-6000, phone: 800-666-3332, fax: 301-519-5335, e-mail: ondcp@ncjrs.org, Web: www.whitehousedrugpolicy.gov. This clearinghouse, operated by the federal government's main drug policy agency, maintains a bibliographic database, a library, a reading room, and a staff that responds to data requests. There are many useful documents on the Web site; one particularly useful to those reporting on street drug use is a list of more than 1,500 street drug terms and their definitions ("kibbles and bits," for instance, refers to small crumbs of crack).

James Inciardi/Center for Drug and Alcohol Studies, University of Delaware, 77 E Main St., Newark, DE 19716, phone: 302-831-6286, fax: 302-831-1275, e-mail: jainyc@aol.com, Web: udel.edu. Inciardi develops and evaluates treatment programs for drug-addicted offenders, and HIV intervention programs for drug users.

The Lindesmith Center, Open Society Institute, 400 W. 59th St., New York, NY 10019, phone: 212-548-0695, fax: 212-548-4670, e-mail: enadelmann@sorosny.org, Web: www.lindesmith.org, contact: Ethan Nadelmann, director; P. Tyler Trippet, director of communications.

Nadelmann is a respected scholar of drug policy and international law enforcement and a vocal advocate of harm reduction, an alternative approach to drug policy that focuses on minimizing the damage done by both drug use and drug prohibition. The Center pays particular attention to the strategies used in foreign countries. Its library boasts one of the largest collections on drugs and drug policy, much of which is accessible from the Web site, which also offers links to other relevant sites. Lindesmith publishes reports and regularly updated fact sheets on such topics as needle and syringe exchange programs, the impact of drug prohibition on the U.S. prison system, drug education, and methadone treatment.

National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism, National Institutes of Health, 6000 Executive Blvd., Suite 409, Bethesda, MD 20892-7003, phone: 301-443-3880, fax: 301-443-6077, web: www.niaaa.nih.gov, contact, Ann Bradley, press officer. This federal office can provide information on government-funded research on the role of alcoholism in crime, including suicide as well as violence against others.

Dr. Richard Scribner, Department of Public Health and Preventive Medicine, Louisiana State University School of Medicine, 1600 Canal St., 8th Floor, New Orleans, LA 70112, phone: 504-568-6951, fax: 504-568-6905, e-mail: rscrib@lsu-mc.edu. Scribner has directed government and privately funded research on alcohol abuse and its link to violence. His work has been used in both California and Louisiana to influence state and local alcohol policy.

Phoenix House, 164 West 74th St., New York, NY 10023, phone: 212-595-5810, fax: 212-787-5295, contact: Raymond Soldavin, executive vice president for development
This foundation funds treatment programs in California and Texas in addition to New York and is a major advocate of increases in such funding.

See also: FAMILY VIOLENCE: Douglas Besharov

LAWYERS' GROUPS

American Prosecutors Research Institute, 99 Canal Center Plaza, Suite 510, Alexandria, VA 22314, phone: 703-549-4253, fax: 703-836-3195, contact: James Pauley (jamespauley@ndaa-apri.org), government affairs, or Newman Flanagan (newmanflanagan@ndaa-apri.org), executive director
A good source, from prosecution's perspective, on criminal justice issues including juvenile justice, domestic violence, sexual assault, DNA testing, date rape, environmental law, and fraud.

National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers (NACDL), 1025 Connecticut Ave. NW, Suite 901, Washington, DC 20036, phone: 202-872-8600, ext. 228, Web: www.criminaljustice.org, contact: Jack King (media@nacdl.com), director of public affairs

A good source on criminal justice policy, from a defense lawyer's perspective. The organization's membership includes active defense lawyers and judges, so King can refer journalists to highly specialized legal sources. King is also good at providing background information on criminal cases.

COURTS

Center for Court Innovation, 351 West 54th Street, New York, NY 10019, phone: 212-373-8098, e-mail: info@communitycourts.org, Web: www.communitycourts.org, contact: Greg Berman, deputy director

The center conceived and operates the Midtown Community Court, widely considered a model of both the "broken windows" school of prosecution of quality-of-life crime (turnstile jumping, prostitution, etc.), and of alternative sentencing.

National Center for State Courts, P.O. Box 8798, Williamsburg, VA 23187-8798, phone: 757-259-1818, 757-259-1844 (Technology Information Service); fax: 757-220-0449, Web: www.ncsc.dni.us

An information clearinghouse on court issues, the organization is not an advocacy group; it focuses on making courts run more effectively. The receptionist will route your call to specialists on topics ranging from how judges are selected to courtroom ethics. The Technology Information Service's specialists can provide information on technology in the courts — recording in the courtroom and closed-circuit cameras, for example.

The National Judicial College, Judicial College Building, 358, University of Nevada at Reno, NV 89557, phone: 1-800-25-JUDGE, 1-800-255-8343, or 702-784-6747, fax: 775-784-4234, e-mail: black@judges.org, Web: www.judges.org, contact: Verita Black, public information officer

Black can provide referrals to alumni (judges and law professors) and sources on judicial ethics.

State Justice Institute, 1650 King St., Suite 600, Alexandria, VA 22314, phone: 703-684-6100, fax: 703-684-7618, Web: www.clark.net/pub/sji, contact: David Tevelin, executive director

Provides funds to state courts, universities and organizations that educate judges, and promotes refinement of sentencing practices.

Vera Institute of Justice, 377 Broadway, New York, NY 10013, phone: 212-334-1300, Web: www.vera.org, contact: Ellen Sweet, communications director; Christopher Stone, director

Sweet takes all media calls, and can direct you to specialists within the organization. Stone is an expert on criminal justice reform, especially court reform, sentencing and crime prevention. Other Vera specialists include Rob Davis and Heather Ward on police issues and Molly Armstrong on juvenile justice. Currently working on jury reform, drug courts, domestic violence, as well as a range of prevention strategies, Vera has been at the forefront of such innovations as community policing, alternative sentencing, and victim services. The Web site provides links to numerous other criminal justice sites.

See also **POLICING**: Sally Hillsman, National Institute of Justice

COSTS OF CRIME

Ted Miller, National Public Services Research Institute, 8201 Corporate Dr., Suite 220, Landover, MD 20785, phone: 301-731-9891, Ext. 103, fax: 301-731-6649, e-mail: miller@pire.org, Web: www.pire.org

Miller, associate director of the institute, has extensively studied the costs of violent crime, including youth violence, family violence, child abuse and neglect, drunk driving, rape, and gun violence comparisons between the U.S. and Canada.

Philip Cook, Terry Sanford Institute of Public Policy, Duke University, Durham, NC 27708, phone: 919-613-7360, fax: 919-681-8288, e-mail: cook@pps.duke.edu, Web: www.pubpol.duke.edu

Cook is an expert on the economic costs of violence, on armed robbery and other kinds of gun violence, and on the economics — and regulation — of gun markets.

See also **STATISTICS**: Bureau of Justice; RAND, Franklin Zimring; Juvenile: James Alan Fox



RACE



■ Is our criminal justice system racially biased? If so, what can be done about it? Do some groups in our society commit more crimes than others and if so, why? Is public hysteria about crime often exaggerated, an expression of racial fears?

Race is one of the most sensitive aspects of the public debate on crime, striking at the heart of whether our justice system is fair. Clearly, from a statistical point of view, an American citizen's relationship to the criminal justice system is heavily influenced by his or her race. According to the Sentencing Project, a group that advocates alternatives to incarceration, one in three black men ages 20 to 29 was under the supervision of the criminal justice system in 1995 (for white men, the ratio was one in fifteen that year; for Hispanics, one in eight). Bureau of Justice Statistics show that blacks' rate of imprisonment outnumbers that of whites seven to one. Whether these differences result from a disproportionate percentage of crime by black people, discriminatory sentencing, disparities in quality of counsel, something as fundamental as economic disadvantage among blacks, or some combination of these factors, is open to debate. But these questions pervade nearly every aspect of criminal justice policy. The following resources can offer some perspective.

David Cole, Georgetown University Law Center, 600 New Jersey Ave. NW, Washington, D.C. 20001, phone: 202-662-9078, e-mail: cole@law.georgetown.edu
Cole is a recognized authority on criminal justice and racial inequality.

Equal Justice Initiative of Alabama, 643 S. Perry St., Montgomery, AL 36104, phone: 334-269-1803, fax: 334-269-1806, e-mail: ejiofal@aol.com, contact: Bryan Stevenson, director
Stevenson, a MacArthur fellow and a mesmerizing speaker, is nationally recognized for his activism on behalf of death-row prisoners and indigent people. Equal Justice Initiative seeks racial and economic equality in the justice system through litigation and public education.

Frank Gilliam, Dept of Political Science, 4289 Bunche Hall, University of California at Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90095, phone: 310-825-4331, e-mail: fgilliam@ucla.edu, Web: www.sscnet.ucla.edu/polsci

Gilliam has researched the impact of TV crime coverage on viewers' racial attitudes, and on the complex interplay between racial attitudes and political views on crime.

Randall Kennedy, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, MA 02138, phone: 617-495-0907, e-mail: rkennedy@law.harvard.edu

Kennedy, a respected legal scholar, has argued that since much crime is intra-racial, efforts aimed at ameliorating racial disparity in sentencing may in fact hurt black communities by denying them protection from criminals.

Charles Ogletree, Harvard University Law School, 320 Hauser Hall, Cambridge, MA 02138, phone: 617-496-2054
Ogletree, a criminal defense lawyer, is an expert on civil liberties, constitutional law, and racial disparity in sentencing.

VIOLENCE AS A PUBLIC HEALTH ISSUE

For nearly two decades, the medical and scientific communities have treated violence, especially gun violence, as they might treat any other epidemic: identifying risk factors — poverty, alcoholism, drug addiction, availability of guns — and seeking to prevent injuries and deaths by addressing root causes. Hundreds of public and private violence prevention projects have emerged, but the policy world and the public have remained relatively isolated from these developments, continuing to view crime primarily from a law enforcement perspective.

Reporting on crime as a public health issue, drawing on medical and health professionals as sources, and conducting regular status reports on patterns of violence within different communities, suggests solutions such as drug treatment, community economic development, and improved services for the mentally ill. Focusing on the public health angle may also help move the crime debate beyond “hard/soft” questions and allow journalists to frame crime not simply as a nightly series of frightening incidents, but in terms of patterns and solutions.

Dr. Barbara Barlow, Harlem Hospital Injury Prevention Center, Harlem Hospital Center, Suite 17103, 506 Lenox Ave., New York, NY 10037, phone: 212-939-4004, e-mail: bab1@columbia.edu
Barlow is happy to talk to reporters about injury control and the prevention of all kinds of violence.

Dr. Katherine Kaufer Christoffel, Violent Injury Prevention Center, Children's Memorial Medical Center, 2300 Children's Plaza, Chicago, IL 60614, phone: 773-880-3261, administrative director, Thomas Foster Christoffel, medical director of the Violence Injury Prevention Center, is a physician who runs a gun violence prevention program, and a leading proponent of the idea that violence should be approached as a public health issue.

Dr. David Hemenway/Harvard Injury Control Research Center, Harvard School of Public Health, 677 Huntington Ave., Boston, MA 02115, phone: 617-432-4493, fax: 617-432-4494, e-mail: hemenway@hsph.harvard.edu
This research center works on prevention of all kinds of injuries. Dr. Hemenway's work focuses on firearm policy and gun-related injuries, both intentional and unintentional.

Dr. Arthur Kellermann/Emory Center for Injury Control, 1518 Clifton Rd. NE, Atlanta, GA 30322, phone: 404-727-9977, fax: 727-8744, e-mail: akell01@sph.emory.edu, Web: www.sph.emory.edu/CIC

Kellermann's research focuses on firearm injuries and their prevention, from a public health perspective.

Dr. Mark Rosenberg/National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, 4770 Buford Highway KO2, Atlanta, GA 30341-3724 phone: 770-488-4696, fax: 770-488-4422, e-mail: mlr3@cdc.gov, Web: www.cdc.gov/ncipc

Rosenberg is an expert on violence prevention and a leading advocate for the public health approach to violence. The center aims to reduce suicide and interpersonal violence.

See also: PRISONERS/CORRECTIONS: Center on Crime, Communities and Culture; GUNS: Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Policy and Research; OTHER GUIDES: Berkeley Media Studies Group

CRIME PREVENTION

Geoffrey Canada, Rheedlen Centers for Children and Family, 2770 Broadway, New York, NY 10025, phone: 212-866-0700, fax: 212-678-2174 Canada, c.e.o. of the Rheedlen Centers, a nonprofit organization providing a range of services to low-income Harlem families, is an expert on preventing violence among inner-city youth, and also on drugs, alcohol and violence among inner-city (especially African-American) men.

Elliot Currie, Center for the Study of Law and Society, University of California, Berkeley, 2240 Piedmont Ave. #2150, Berkeley, CA 94720, phone: 510-642-4038, fax: 510-642-2951, e-mail: ecurrie@earthlink.net, Web: www.law.berkeley.edu/institutes/cslls

Currie, a sociologist who argues that crime is inextricably linked to socioeconomic forces, is critical of the current emphasis on incarceration. He argues instead for early intervention and prevention in high-risk families, programs like Head Start, meeting basic economic needs, and community-oriented policing strategies.

Jeffrey A. Fagan/Center for Violence Research and Prevention, School of Public Health, Columbia University, 60 Haven Ave., B-4-432, New York, NY 10032, phone: 212-305-7748, fax: 212-305-8280, e-mail: jaf45@columbia.edu Fagan studies neighborhood violence, post-traumatic stress syndrome among police officers, inner city violence and youth, violence in public housing, as well as youth recidivism upon release from juvenile and adult prisons.

National Crime Prevention Council, 1700 K St. NW, Second Floor, Washington, DC 20006-3817, phone: 202-466-6272, fax: 202-296-1356, Web: www.ncpc.org, contact: James Copple (copple@ncpc.org), executive deputy director

The council is dedicated to improving public safety through a focus on youth and to "neighborhood building" — changing the community conditions that lead to crime. The group also created McGruff, the anticrime cartoon dog that it claims is recognized by some 95 percent of school children.



Lawrence Sherman/Dept. of Criminology, University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742, phone: 301-405-8426, fax: 301-405-3006, e-mail: mbuckley@bdss2.umd.edu, Web: www.preventingcrime.org, contact: Michael Buckley, director of external relations Buckley handles the department's many media calls. Sherman, the department's chairman, has led research on effective crime prevention and on restorative justice programs in Baltimore and in Australia. Along with departmental colleagues, Sherman wrote the recent and influential Congressional report, "Preventing Crime: What Works."

See also: COURTS: Vera Institute of Justice; POLICING: George Kelling; SENTENCING: James Q. Wilson

MENTAL HEALTH

Dorothy Otnow Lewis, 462 First Ave., New York, NY 10016, phone: 212-562-4141 Lewis is a psychiatrist who has extensively studied homicide.

Dee Kifowit, Texas Council on Offenders with Mental Impairments, 8610 Shoal Creek, Austin, TX, 78757, phone: 512-406-5406, fax: 512-406-5416, e-mail: dee.kifowit@tdcj.state.tx.us Kifowit is an expert on prisoners with mental illness.

The National GAINS Center/Henry Steadman, 262 Delaware Ave., Delmar, NY 12054, phone: 800-311-GAIN, fax: 518-439-7612, e-mail: gains@prainc.com, Web: www.gains.prainc.com The Center gathers information about the mental health and substance abuse services provided in the criminal justice system, and helps local systems set up and operate cost-effective programs. Steadman is president of Policy Research Association, of which the center is a part. He has extensively studied mental illness and crime.

National Alliance for the Mentally Ill, 200 N. Glebe Rd. Suite 1015, Arlington, VA 22203, phone: 703-524-7600, fax 524-9094, e-mail: nami@aol.com, www.nami.org, contact: Mary Rappaport, director of communications This organization works to fight the criminalization of mental illness. Its attorneys will talk to journalists, and are often consulted about high-profile cases involving mentally ill defendants (the Unabomber, for instance).

PUBLIC OPINION

Doble Research Associates, 375 Sylvan Ave., Englewood Cliffs, NJ 07632, contact: John Doble, president, phone: 201-568-7200, fax: 201-568-5474, e-mail: doble@carroll.com, Web: www.dobleresearch.com In addition to non-crime-related surveys, Doble conducts public opinion surveys on crime issues including crime rates, causes of crime, sentencing, public confidence in the criminal justice system, alternative sentencing, probation, and community notification of the whereabouts of sex offenders.

Frank Cullen, Division of Criminal Justice, University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, OH 45221-0389, phone: 513-556-5834, e-mail: cullenft@e-mail.uc.edu
Cullen studies public opinion on corrections issues. He has found that public opinion on crime and punishment is more complex — and more reform-oriented — than is sometimes believed, that the vast majority believe that rehabilitation, not just punishment, should be one of the purposes of prisons.

Dennis Longmeyer, Survey Research Program, College of Criminal Justice, Sam Houston State University, Huntsville, TX 77341, phone: 409 294 1651, e-mail: icc-drl@shsu.edu, Web: www.shsu.edu/cjcenter/college/srpdex.html
Longmeyer and his program conduct the annual Texas Crime Poll, a major survey of Texas citizens' attitudes toward crime, and have also done two national polls on crime.

Public Agenda, 6 East 39th St., Suite 900, New York, NY 10016, phone: 212-686-6610, e-mail: paresearch@aol.com, web: www.publicagenda.org, contact: Jean Johnson, senior vice president

A research and educational organization that explores public opinion on political issues, Public Agenda has also studied opinion on crime, corrections, and intermediate sanctions. It has an online information service that will soon be subscriber-based, and has published lucid and useful citizen guides to crime.

VIOLENCE AND MEDIA

George Gerbner, phone and fax: 610-642-3061, e-mail: ggerbner@nimbus.temple.edu, A Temple University professor, Gerbner is a recognized expert on violence on television.

Center for Media & Public Affairs, 2100 L St., NW, Suite 300, Washington, DC 20037, phone: 202-223-2942, fax: 202-872-4014, e-mail: cmpa@erols.com, contact: Kristin Inglesby, director of administration
The center tracks both volume and quality of media coverage of crime, among other civic issues.

See also: RACE: Frank Gilliam

JOURNALISTS' GROUPS

Cops & Courts Reporters' List, e-mail: majordomo@reporters.net, Web: www.reporters.net/ccr

An unmoderated forum for exchanging information with colleagues, started by the *Cleveland Plain Dealer's* Mark Rollenhagen and Bob Sablatura of the *Houston Chronicle*, with assistance from the Reporters Network. To subscribe, send this message by e-mail: "subscribe ccr-L." Beat reporters exchange tips on crime sources (national, or in other states and counties) and compare notes. Recent discussions have included Who are the best sources on serial murder? Should I offer to pay a victim's family for an interview? The Web site has a nationwide directory of crime reporters.

The Criminal Justice Journalists, P.O. Box One, Bovina Center, NY 13740, e-mail: cjj@reporters.net, Web: www.reporters.net/cjj, contact: Ted Gest, president, or David Krajicek, vice president

This new organization, founded by the veteran crime journalists Gest of *U.S. News & World Report* and former New York *Daily News* reporter Krajicek aims to help crime reporters through newsletters, Web sites, meetings and perhaps eventually a full-time staff to handle phone and e-mail requests from journalists for advice. The group, which held its second conference late last year in Washington in partnership with the American Society of Criminology, may also compile a guide (or several separate guides) for journalists on covering police, courts, corrections, and other aspects of criminal justice — beats to which reporters are often assigned with little training or guidance. The organization's primary goal is to improve reporting on criminal justice.

National Institute for Computer-Assisted Reporting (NICAR), 138 Neff Annex, Missouri School of Journalism, Columbia, MO 65211, phone: 573-882-0684, fax: 573-884-5544, e-mail: brant@ire.org, Web: www.nicar.org, contact: Brant Houston, executive director of Investigative Reporters and Editors (IRE) and NICAR
Created by IRE and the Missouri School of Journalism to train journalists to use and analyze electronic databases, the institute provides training seminars around the country for working journalists. The cost of databases that the group makes available varies with the size of news organizations. NICAR also publishes books and other instructional materials, including a monthly newsletter called *Uplink*.

OTHER GUIDES

Berkeley Media Studies Group, 2140 Shattuck Ave., Suite 804, Berkeley, CA 94704, phone: 510-204-9700, contact: Lori Dorfman and Lawrence Wallack, co-directors
The Berkeley group conducts research on the use of media to promote public-health-conscious policies, and trains media professionals in public health issues. Currently the group's focus is on youth violence in California. Its handbook, *Reporting on Violence*, is available free to journalists. Co-authored by Dorfman and the science journalist Jane Stevens, the handbook reflects her conviction that crime should be covered as a public health problem rather than purely from the criminal justice perspective. Though the book has a California focus, the general tips on how to cover violence more meaningfully and from a public health perspective should be useful to crime reporters anywhere. A new edition, updated and more national in scope, is on the way.

The Edna McConnell Clark Foundation, Office of Communications, 250 Park Ave., New York, NY 10177-0026, phone: 212-551-9100
Though criminal justice issues are no longer a funding priority for this foundation, its informative and readable report, "Seeking Justice: Crime and Punishment in America," last updated in 1997, includes a resource guide along with a wealth of helpful overviews of current criminal justice issues. Free, but supplies are limited.

Academy of Criminal Justice Science, phone: 800-757-ACJS
Call ACJS for a copy of its media guide, distributed free to journalists. It lists hundreds of academic criminologists by expertise. ACJS does not evaluate them, so approach with caution.

Partnership for Responsible Drug Information (PRDI), 14 West 68th St., New York, NY 10023, phone: 212-362-1964, fax: 212-362-3137, e-mail: awilson@prdi.org, contact: Aaron Wilson, associate director

An opponent of the "War on Drugs," PRDI promotes public discussion of alternatives. The group compiles a directory for journalists of drug policy experts and organizations, and distributes it free. PRDI will also help journalists with background research and tracking down appropriate experts. Much of the group's public education efforts currently focus on opposition to New York's Rockefeller laws, support for methadone treatment, and opposition to mandatory drug testing.

This resource guide was conceived and executed as a collaborative effort, and many people must be gratefully acknowledged. *Columbia Journalism Review* and The Center on Crime, Communities & Culture would like to thank the experts and organizations who agreed to be listed, as well as Liza Featherstone, who researched and wrote the book, and CJR staff members Marshall Loeb, Mike Hoyt, Nancy Novick, Dennis Giza, and Evan Jenkins. The Center and CJR would also like to acknowledge Aryeh Neier, president of the Open Society Institute, and Gara LaMarche, director of U.S. programs at OSI, for their support, as well as Nancy Mahon, Helena Huang, and Andrew Martin. The Center and CJR would also like to thank consultants Gil Kline, Eyal Press, and Quynh Thai for their contributions to this project.

